FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Notice.

THE Subscriber, at July Term of Richmond County Court, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Hugh McLaurin, deceased. He hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. C. McLAURIN, *Adm'r.*
August 11, 1840. 10-3w

Bacon, Sugar, &c.

FOR SALE AT MY AUCTION STORE,
1000 LBS. assorted BACON,
1000 lbs. North Carolina Bar Lead,
5 hhds. prime Sugar.
SAML W. TILLINGHAST.
August 8, 1840. 10tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the West, will offer at public sale, on the 27th inst., his PLANTATION, with all the adjoining tract of Land, on both sides of the Turnpike and Chicken Roads, seven miles West of Fayetteville, and running across Beaver Creek on the East side, with an excellent mill site thereon. The above Lands are as well timbered with Pine and Oak as any within the same distance of Fayetteville. Also, at the same time and place, I will offer my stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, together with Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. The Land will be sold in separate tracts to suit purchasers. The terms will be made easy and known on the day of sale. DUNCAN BUIE.
Cumberland county, Aug. 6, 1840. 10-2w

SHOES.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of Ladies' Calf, Seal, Kid, Morocco and Prunella SHOES and SLIPPERS. Also, a great variety of Misses' and Children's Leather and Morocco BOOTS and SHOES.

S. T. HAWLEY.
August 4, 1840. 9t f

The Subscriber

IS now receiving and has in Store the following GOODS, viz:—
1200 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
3200 bushels Alum do.
100 bags Rio Coffee,
70 ps. Heavy Cotton Bagging,
1000 lbs. Bagging and Seine Twine,
110 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails,
100 " White Lead in Oil,
15 hhds. Molasses,
10 hhds. prime Sugar,
50 boxes Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Shot, Bar Lead, Axes, Trace Chains, Cigars, Loaf Sugar, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash, good paper or in exchange for produce.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
August 5, 1840. 9-3w.

Rocky River Plantation

AT AUCTION.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Court of Equity for the County of Anson, made at March Term 1840, the undersigned will offer at public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of September next on the premises, that valuable River Plantation, belonging to the Heirs at law of the late Wm. H. Lilly. Said Tract contains about four hundred and twenty five acres, 65 or 70 of which is first rate low grounds. On the premises is a comfortable dwelling House, and all the necessary out buildings, good water, &c. The said tract adjoins the lands of Geo. Dunlap Esq. Saml. W. Barns and others. A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given, the purchaser giving Bonds and approved security.

WM. E. TROY, C. M. E.
Wadesborough, July 18, 1840. 7-3w.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ms., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.
Piggy's Roads, Williamson county, Tenn., 7tf
July 4, 1840.

Daily Mail to Warsaw.



On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*
Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by
E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
In Equity, Spring Term, 1840.

Vincent Parsons *vs.* David Kimberly and others.

ORIGINAL BILL OF INJUNCTION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Kimberly and Oliver P. Kimberly are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge at our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainants Bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence, the 65th year.

WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE REMARKS OF MR. OGLE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 14, 1840.

Mr. Chairman: What do you understand by the term democracy? No word is perhaps less understood than this, although it is in more common use among politicians than any other. In my opinion, the foundation principle of true democracy consists in the right of *the majority* to make laws to govern *the whole*. This is that kind of democracy which has been established and written out in the Constitution of the United States and in the Constitutions of the several States. No man has ever been hardy enough to deny *that the majority has the right to govern*. Well, then, are the men who make such an everlasting cry about democracy more democratic than the Constituton of the United States? Are they more democratic than the Declaration of Independence! Oh, yes; a great deal more. *Van Buren democracy* is far more democratic than those charters of our freedom; it not only tolerates, but justifies the sacking of flour stores; the invasion of chartered rights; the mobbing of State Legislatures, and the trampling under foot the great seals of sovereign Commonwealths. I have taken some pains to procure an accurate definition of *Van Buren democracy*. With this view, I have called upon a great number of intelligent gentlemen here, from many of the delegations where I thought *the article* ought to be well understood, but no two agree upon what it is. I got them to write out their definitions; some of them are as long as my hand. A Virginian, of course, must go through all the doctrines of '98. You cannot know what his democracy is unless you put down the old Kentucky resolutions. The distinguished gentleman from Maine (Mr. Smith) defines democracy by a single term—"*purity.*" Another gentleman says that democracy signifies to be in favor of the Sub-Treasury, although the entire Jackson party, with the "old chief" himself at their head, went against that measure in the year 1834. The Globe, at that day, denounced it as a rank federal measure. Another gentleman says that no man can be a democrat unless he stands opposed to a Bank of the United States, notwithstanding the late Bank of the United States was chartered by a democratic Congress, during the administration of the democratic James Madison, in opposition to the wishes and votes of the federalists. To establish the last mentioned fact, I will present a true analysis of the political complexion of the votes on the bill to charter the Bank of the United States in 1816.

		Yeas.	Nays.
In the House of Representatives,	demo.	67	29
" "	fed.	12	20
In the Senate,	demo.	18	5
" "	fed.	4	7

You will observe, sir, that more than two-thirds of the Democrats in both branches of the National Legislature voted in favor of the bank, and almost two-thirds of the Federal party voted against it. And yet, so sublimated and so pure is the Van Buren democracy of the present day, that no man can be acknowledged an orthodox democrat who is in favor of the establishment of a Bank of the United States. This strange anomaly, however, is readily solved, when we bear in mind that the Democrats in Congress in 1816 were the same Democrats who, with Madison and Harrison, had carried through a bloody but successful war against the British and Indians, while the present leaders of the Van Buren party are the same identical men whose sympathies at that eventful period were lavished upon the enemy. Another gentleman, in his definition of this puzzling word "*democracy*," was almost as learned and perspicacious as was Bardolph in his notable explanation of the term "*accommodated.*" You will find this last word most perspicuously defined in a colloquium between Bardolph and Justice Shallow in Shakspeare's second part of King Henry IV. I will read the passage:

"*Bardolph.* Sir, pardon; a soldier is better *accommodated* than with a wife."

"*Shallow.* It is well said in faith, sir; and it is well said in deed, too. Better *accommodated!*—it is good; yea, indeed, it is. good phrases are surely, and ever were, very commendable. *Accommodated!* it comes from *accommodo*: very good; a good phrase."

"*Bardolph.* Pardon me, sir; I have heard the *word. Phrase*, call you it? By this good day, I know not the *phrase;* but I will maintain the *word* with my sword, to be a *soldier-like word*, and *a word of exceeding good command*. ACCOMMODATED; that is, when a man is, as they say, ACCOMMODATED; or, when a man is—being—whereby—he may be thought to be ACCOMMODATED; which is an excellent thing."

In like manner the term *democrat* may be explained so as to unfold its full significance to the comprehension of the wise and the witty, the unlearned and the foolish. Thus, a Locofoco may say: "I will maintain the word (*democrat*) with my sword, *to be a soldier-like word, and a word of exceeding good command*. DEMOCRAT; that is, when a man is, as they say, a DEMOCRAT; or when a man is—being—whereby—he may be thought to be a DEMOCRAT, *which is an excellent thing.*"

Well, sir, after I got these definitions before me, I could not help thinking of the anecdote of a yankee schoolmaster, who called up a lad, and asked him to define a bat. Oh! yes, said Isaac, I can do that—"A bat is a flying insect, about as large as a piece of chalk; it has India rubber wings, and a shoe-string tail; it sees best with its eyes shut, and bites like the devil." Now, I think this description comes as near to some of these descriptions of a Van Buren democrat as any thing I have ever read.

In my judgement, it is a good definition of a *Democrat* to say *that he was in favor of the last war, and that he supported the Administration of James Madison, who, in a special message to Congress, had recommended that* WAR. And it is an equally good description of a *Federalist* to say *that he was opposed to James Madison, and united with the* PEACE PARTY *to prevent his re-election.*

Now, sir, I desire to try Martin Van Buren's political principles by this *orthodox* test. And, for that purpose, I will refer the committee to a paragraph in *Emmons's Life of Van Buren*, written in the year 1835, for the purpose of advancing Mr. Van Buren's interests. I wish to introduce the proof which this book furnishes, and which no Locofoco dare gainsay, of the part which Martin Van Buren took during the last war. I read from pages 13 and 14:

"He (Mr. Van Buren) took his seat in the Senate in November, 1812, at the meeting held for the choice of Presidential electors. The republican members of the Legislature having, in the preceding summer, nominated De Witt Clinton for President in opposition to Mr. Madison, then a candidate for re-election, and that nomination having been tendered to and accepted by Mr. Clinton, MR. VAN BUREN THOUGHT IT DUE TO CONSISTENCY AND GOOD FAITH TO SUPPORT ELECTORS FRIENDLY TO THAT GENTLEMAN."

All very good. It appears then, by the account of *his own biographer*, that Martin Van Buren was opposed to the re-election of James Madison; that Martin Van Buren "*thought it due to consistency*" —CONSISTENCY, ay! that is the word—"*to support electors*" *who would give their votes against the* WAR CANDIDATE, JAMES MADISON. It is clear, therefore, from the testimony of *his own* biographer, if there were no other evidence, that Martin Van Buren acted in unison with the *Federalists*, with the "*Blue Lights*," and with the Tories against the Democratic war administration in 1812. I care not *how long* or *how loud* he TALKED about *democracy;* the question is: *What did he* DO! *How did he* ACT! I care not, I say, *in what manner he* TALKED, so long as I know that *he* VOTED *against Madison, the only candidate of the democracy of the country and of the war party.*

It surely cannot be necessary to adduce any other testimony than that now presented, to establish beyond all cavil that Martin Van Buren *did* oppose the re-election of James Madison in 1812; that Martin Van Buren, at that period, *did* unite with the peace party—the blue lights and Federalists—in order to defeat the regularly nominated democratic candidate for President; that Martin Van Buren, at that day, *did not* sustain the war and the Administration which had bravely and fearlessly appealed to the sword in defence of "*Free trade and sailors' rights;*" that Martin Van Buren *did not* assist the Democracy of the nation, at that trying hour, in bearing aloft the proud banner which the patriotic Madison had "gallantly unfurled to the breezes of Heaven." And I here, sir, before this nation, challenge any friend of Martin Van Buren on this floor to produce one iota of credible testimony, or to show a single scintilla of proof that he *did* any thing, *wrote* any thing, or *spoke* any thing in favor of James Madison until after the Democracy of the country had overwhelmed him and all his machinators in defeat, by the triumphant re-election of that patriot.

Martin Van Buren is altogether a selfish politician. His profession of democracy is about as sincere and praiseworthy as the boastful charity of the deacon, who told a pious old gentleman one day that he had that morning performed a very good Christian act—that he had bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman. And who was it, said the pious old man, whom you have made so happy by your Heaven-born charity? Oh! replied the deacon, it was *my wife*. Such is Martin Van Buren's democracy. It is nothing except for himself. Why, sir, let us come down to dollars and cents—for this is the real standard by which to measure the value of *his* democracy. How many dollars of the People's money has he received to compensate him for *talking* about democracy! I will say nothing in relation to his salary as Governor, and his per diem as Senator of the State of New York. But let us examine his account current with the People of the United States. However, before I proceed to state the account in detail, I feel a strong disposition to indulge my liberality, and permit a fair and equal set-off as to sundry items of debit and credit. For instance: Martin Van Buren's opposition to Madison and the war, in the year 1812, I would cancel by his support of Madison and the war in the year 1813. In like manner, his support of De Witt Clinton in the years 1812 and 1817, I would balance by his opposition to that great man in 1813 and 1819. In the same manner, his efforts in favor of the "Missouri restriction" in 1819, and his services in favor of negro suffrage in 1821, I would set off against his inaugural address in 1837. And his bitter opposition to *mister* JACKSON in 1824, I would cancel by the "glory" he acquired in the service of "such a chief" in 1829, &c. Nor will my generosity permit me to make a charge on account of the fees ($3,000) paid to Mr. Van Buren for playing Judge Advocate on the trials of Generals Hull and Wilkinson, inasmuch as those services were *quasi* military in their character, and were doubtless enacted while he was bedecked with golden epaulets, bright buttons, nodding plume, and other insignia of patriotic ardor in the cause of his bleeding countrymen. But, in addition to my anxiety not in the smallest degree to impinge against his reputation as a bold soldier, I can state, with perfect candor, that the cash received on those occasions doubtless had a tendency to hasten his remarkable conversion from a state of enmity to Mr. Madison and the war, to the more agreeable condition of a friend to both: for that whereas his eyes had before been blinded, but, having been anointed with the true salve, behold, he saw clearly. Keeping, therefore, all these matters out of view, I will state the charges against Martin Van Buren, in dollars and cents, at the Treasury of the United States.

1st session 17th Congress, Compensation and mileage, (Senator.)	-	$1,520 00
2d session 17th Congress,	do. -	1,056 00
1st do. 18th	do. -	1,752 00
2d do. do.	do. -	1,072 00
1st do. 19th	do. -	1,672 00
2d do. do.	do. -	1,040 00
1st do. 20th	do. -	1,728 60
Salary as Secretary of State, estimated from 15th March, 1829, till 1st May, 1831, - - - - -		12,750 00
Minister to Court of St. James. Outfit $9,000 00. Salary 9,409 02, - -		18,409 02
Salary as Vice President of the United States, - - - - -		24,000 00
Salary as President, - - - -		100,000 00
		$164,999 62

It appears from the statement which I have exhibited, that Martin Van Buren will have received from the Treasury of the United States, on the 3d day of March next, the enormous sum of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE DOLLARS—an amount greater, perhaps, by fifty thousand dollars, than ever before was paid from the Treasury to any citizen of the same age for official services; and yet he is not satisfied; he insists upon *one hundred thousand dollars* more, and that *in gold and silver*. He professes to believe that it will require more than a quarter of a million dollars of the People's money to compensate him for opposing Madison and the war in 1812, and *talking* about the beauties of democracy. Now that is playing the democrat to a merry tune. Is not Martin Van Buren's *democracy* very much like the deacon's *charity?* They differ, however, in this, that the charitable deacon purchased with *his own* money a barrel of flour, and presented it to his wife; whereas, Martin Van Buren takes the *People's money* and puts it into *his pocket*. The deacon has as fair claims to boast of his *charity* as the other has of his *democracy*. Martin Van Buren, by his democratic *trade*, has become immensely rich, and can well afford to hire with the People's money the base calumniators of the "Globe" to slander and libel the honorable and hard-earned reputation of the veteran soldier, who has served his country faithfully on the tented field, and whose body was promised by the barbarous Proctor to the rage of the savage Indians, at the very time this white lilly-fingered President was denouncing James Madison and the war. Yes, sir, if you will look to the history of that old soldier, who is now called by Martin Van Buren's official organ a "coward," a "granny," and a petticoat hero, you will find that his life was in jeopardy three times from secret assassination, as his reputation is now in jeopardy from the same despicable vile feelings that would prompt an assassin in time of war to plunge a dagger through that brave man's heart.

But, sir, I am not done with the pseudo democracy of Martin Van Buren. There remains to be examined a most important portion of his political history. I refer to his conduct in relation to the right of suffrage in the Convention held at Albany in the year 1821 for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State of New York. I hold in my hand a book belonging to the library of Congress, published by L. H. Clark in 1821, which contains the proceedings and debates of that Convention. I will read to the committee several extracts from the proceedings of that body on Thursday the 27th of September, and Saturday the 6th of October, 1821. They are contained on pages 141, 142, 181, and 182, of the book:

"Mr. J. Tallmage offered the following substitute in relation to the qualification of electors: 'Or shall for six months next, and immediately preceding the election, *have rented a tenement therein of the yearly value of five dollars*, and shall have been rated and paid a highway tax either by labor or commutation.'"—*Sept.* 27, *p.* 141.

"Mr. Tallmadge took occasion to say *'that he was opposed to universal suffrage.'*"

"Mr. Root said the amendment of the gentleman from Dutchess was providing *for the disfranchisement of a numerous class of citizens.* The renting of tenements had become odious to the people, and led to many frauds. He enlarged upon the remarks of the gentleman from Niagara, (Mr. Russell,) who mentioned two instances in his town where TWO REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS AND SOLDIERS, ONE OF WHOM FOUGHT WITH MONTGOMERY UNDER THE WALLS OF QUEBEC, AND THE OTHER UNDER WAYNE AT STONY POINT, *would be disfranchised if this provision were stricken out.*"—*Page* 141.

"Mr. Van Buren, on this subject, said *few of those patriots were now living, and of that few the number was yearly diminishing. In fifteen years the grave will have covered all those who now survive. Was it not, then, unwise to hazard* A WHOLESOME RESTRICTIVE PROVISION, *lest in its operation it might affect those few individuals for a very short time? He would add no more.—His duty would not permit him to say less.*"—*Sept.* 27, *p.* 142.

"Mr. Van Buren. The qualifications reported by the first committee were of three kinds, viz. the payment of a money tax, the performance of military duty, and working on the highways. The two former had met with his decided approbation: to the latter HE WISHED TO ADD THE ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATION that the elector, if he paid no tax, performed no militia duty, but offered his vote on the sole ground that he had labored on the highways, SHOULD ALSO BE A HOUSEHOLDER; and that was the only point in which he had dissented from the report of the committee."—*October 6th, page* 181.

"Mr. Van Buren said he had, on the motion of the gentleman from Columbia this day, hinted at the numerous objections which he had to the proposition which the other day passed the convention in regard to the right of suffrage; *objections which he intended to make had the committee reported in favor of that rate;* and by which, when fully urged, he knew that he would be able to convince every member of this committee of the *dangerous and alarming tendency of that precipitate and unexpected prostration of all qualifications.* At this moment he would only say that *among the many evils which would flow from a wholly unrestricted suffrage the following would be the most injurious:*

"1st. *It would give to the city of New York about* TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND VOTES; *while, under the liberal extension of the right on the choice of delegates to this convention, she had but about* THIRTEEN THOUSAND. *That the* CHARACTER *of the increased number of votes* WOULD BE SUCH *as would render their elections rather a* CURSE *than a* BLESSING, *which would drive from the polls all sober minded people, &c.*

"2d. It would not only be injurious to them, but that injury would work an equally great one to the western and northern parts of the State, &c.

"3d. The door would have been entirely closed against retreat, whatever might be our after conviction, founded on experience, as to the evil tendency of this extended suffrage. The just equilibrium between the right of *those who have and those who have not an interest in the Government could, when once surrendered, never be regained, EXCEPT BY THE SWORD.*"—[*October* 6, *page* 182.

Now, sir, in the speeches of Martin Van Buren which I have quoted, and with which all his votes in the New York Convention fully correspond, we have his true and undisguised opinions in regard to the right of suffrage. His sentiments on this subject are unequivocally expressed. He was in favor of what he was pleased to call a "*wholesome restrictive provision,*" although that "*restrictive provision*" should *deprive Revolutionary soldiers who had fought under Montgomery and Wayne, of their votes.* Martin Van Buren in that convention "wished" to add the additional qualification, that the elector should also be a "HOUSEHOLDER," *although that qualification would have taken away the votes of the heroes who had risked their lives under the walls of Quebec and at Stony Point.* To be sure he endeavors to comfort those veteran soldiers by telling them that their "*number was yearly diminishing,*" and that "*in fifteen years the grave will have covered all those who now survive.*" Good, kind-hearted Martin Van Buren would only deprive the old Revolutionary heroes of the votes all their lives—not a day longer. He would take away the votes of men who had gallantly contended with the legions of King George, seven long years, for the privilege of the ballot-box; and then excuse himself by saying, Oh! it will make no great difference, for "*in fifteen years the grave will have covered all those who now survive.*" When we call to mind that the grand principle for which those glorious old heroes fought and bled in their youth was, that all civil and political right should be equal, that every freeman should stand upon the same level platform, and that every man who shouldered his musket and faced his country's foes in the day of her extremity should enjoy the right of suffrage, we can find no excuse for Mr. Van Buren's conduct. Why, sir, if the men who achieved our nation's liberty and independence; if the men who battled with the British red-coats by the side of Wayne and Montgomery are not entitled to vote, who should be! Should the man who united with the peace party, with the federalists and with the blue lights in opposing Madison and in denouncing the second war for independence! But, sir, let us examine for a moment Mr. Van Buren's various excuses for desiring to perpetrate this outrage against the dearest political right of *poor men.* He contended that, if the Convention would refuse to adopt his "*wholesome restrictive provision,*" the number of voters in the city of New York would be increased from 13,000 to 25,000. It appears, therefore, that he was willing, by the operation of his "*wholesome restrictive provision,*" to keep nearly one half of the freemen in that city from exercising the right of suffrage; because, as he alledged, "*the character of the increased number of voters would be such as would render their elections rather a curse than a blessing; which would drive from the polls all sober minded people,*" and because, if these poor men would once obtain the privilege of voting, the "*door*" "*against retreat*" *would be entirely closed,*" and they could not afterwards be deprived of their ballots, "EXCEPT BY THE SWORD."

How unworthy and contemptible do these opinions appear when contrasted with the following glorious sentiment of General Harrison on this subject.

"*May* THE PEOPLE *of the United States ever remember that, to preserve their liberties, they must do* THEIR OWN VOTING *and their own fighting.*"

Yankee Talk.—The Boston Post gives the following 'conversation" which he overheard between a Jonathan and his team of one horse and two oxen: "Get off you thar forard. Ye darned old fool, ye dont pull a peound; and you two behind thar, what airee doin' on—git along. Side in you off 'un—what in nater be ye strain' arter. Why dont ye go along tokether kinder this way. Darn ye, dont ye suppose I know as much as all few on ye, and so git opp.—What's the use of your standing there flinging yer tails about; ye dont reckon there's flies about on such a morning as this; cold enough to freeze Calvin's Catechism. Spring to it spry and let Boston folks see what ye can do on a pinch: if you dont, darn me if ye shall come to Boston again to see the fashions I tell ye now. Whoy, well, I vow, if while I'm stopping to talk to ye, if that confounded old horse aint turned right round to chaw that ere straw!

One of the most important female qualities is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to woman insinuation and persuasion in order to be imperious; it did not give her a sweet voice to be employed in scolding.

Rum in *hogs*-heads does very little harm; but when it gets into men's heads it makes them worse than hogs.

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

THE CROWNING ACT OF THE LITTLE MAGICIAN'S TRICKERY.

The last Richmond Enquirer contains a letter from Mr. Van Buren to a Committee of gentlemen in Elizabeth City, in which he professes to respond to certain political queries addressed to him.

This letter, like all the others which have emanated from the distinguished author, is equivocating and jesuitical from beginning to end, saying a very little in a great many words, and to use a homely phrase, "travelling around his elbow to get to his thumb." The questions addressed to Mr. Van Buren, and to which he replies, ask his opinion on the subject of Abolition, the Bank, Internal Improvement, Tariff, and ☞the Standing Army.☜

To the three first questions he returns the answer given in his letter to the Shocco Spring Committee.

On the subject of the Tariff, he says he "is seriously friendly to the Compromise Act," but refers to a former expose of his views, which contains the following sentence, which we ask our readers to mark:

"Although my official acts in relation to the protective system might well be regarded as rendering the avowal unnecessary, I think it, nevertheless, proper to say, that I believe the establishment of commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products, to be within the constitutional power of Congress."

Here we have a distinct avowal that Martin Van Buren, the "*State Rights* Republican candidate for the Presidency," "*believes the establishment of commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products, to be within the constitutional power of Congress.*" Now, we appeal to every State Rights anti-Tariff man to say, whether the above opinion does not cover the whole ground taken by the most zealous advocates of protective Tariffs. "Commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products, are strictly within the constitutional power of Congress"!! John C. Calhoun, George McDuffie, "do you hear that"? Southern State Rights men, who believe that, under the "Constitution," Congress can pass no Tariff act but one which is *solely intended to raise revenue*, "do you hear that?" Will you, hereafter, have the effrontery to say that you support Martin Van Buren because he is on *constitutional grounds* opposed to the Tariff? In what particular are Martin Van Buren's opinions on the Tariff question less objectionable than those of General Harrison? General Harrison says that, believing a Tariff of protection to be constitutional, he will *abide* by the Compromise; Mr. Van Buren says that, believing "commercial regulations, with a view to the *encouragement* (i. e. *protection*) *of domestic products*, to be within the constitutional power of Congress," he is "*seriously friendly*" to the Compromise. Will some friend of Mr. Van Buren be kind enough to point out to us the vantage ground over Gen. Harrison, which, on this subject, he occupies, for we candidly confess that we are unable to perceive it?

But we come now to the most important part of Mr. Van Buren's letter, that portion in which he has disgraced his office of President of the United States, and stained his character as a gentleman, by telling a deliberate falsehood; that portion in which he has proved himself to be the *tool* of *tools*, and has followed the lead of Thomas Ritchie, the pack horse of the present administration. In reply to the interrogatory, "do you approve of Mr. Poinsett's bill for the re-organization of the militia," Mr. Van enters into a long rigmarole of argument and defence. He comments on the deplorable evils of our militia system—quotes precedents furnished by other administrations—refers to the reports of the Militia Committees of the two houses on Mr. Poinsett's plan, in which the plan is said to be the most "*economical, democratic* and *unexceptionable*" one ever presented to the consideration of Congress, and winds up by denying that he ever saw Mr. Poinsett's plan until after it was submitted to Congress, and at the same time avows his belief that the plan itself is *unconstitutional.*

Here is a humiliating spectacle for the people of the United States to gaze upon! The President of the Republic, who is sworn to support the Constitution, first "recommends" "a plan" to Congress, and some months thereafter comes out with a declaration not only that he *never saw the plan*, but that he believes it to be *unconstitutional!* Where was Mr. Van Buren on the 20th of March, when the plan was submitted under the *sanction of his recommendation*, that he did not come forward and disavow his connection with or approval of it? He surely "saw" the plan after it was published by order of Congress, and must have known *then*, as well as he knows *now*, that its provisions were unconstitutional! How dared he, a sworn officer of Government, permit his *endorsement* to give currency to a plan which he believed to be unconstitutional? Mr. Van Buren will find it difficult to answer these questions to the satisfaction of the honest people of this country. He will find it hard to make them believe that these scruples of his are not an after-thought conjured up for purposes of political effect. And the people will be found still more hard to convince, when they remember that *three months elapsed* between the President's recommendation of the plan and the attempts of his friends to exonerate him from a knowledge of the details, and that *seven* months elapsed before the President opened his own mouth on the subject, leaving, during this time, this matter, involving a violation of the Constitution, to the care of his subalterns and creatures; such as Thomas Ritchie and Joel R. Poinsett. But if this plan is unconstitutional, why did not the Military Committee of Congress reject it on that ground? These committees, the majorities of which were composed of the President's political friends, solemnly declared the plan of the Secretary at War to be the most "econominal, *democratic*, and unexceptionable," ever presented to the consideration of Congress, and this opinion was *endorsed* by the President's official organ.

Is a violation of the Constitution either "*democratic*" or "*constitutional*"? Should the President, as an *honest man*, have stood by and seen his political friends lend their countenance to a scheme on *the faith of his recommendation*, without informing them that *he* believed the plan to be unconstitutional? Why did the President wait until the adjournment of Congress before he declared his opinions? Instead of writing an electioneering letter to the people, he should have addressed himself to their representatives and have told them that he had discovered the plan which he recommended in his annual message to be in violation of the Constitution which he had sworn to support, and that so believing, he was bound to inform them that he no longer "recommended it to their consideration." This course of conduct, while it would have convicted him of shameful neglect of duty in recommending a plan before he had examined it, would have rendered the unmanly and prevaricating course which he has since pursued unnecessary.

But, fellow-citizens, Mr. Van Buren was thoroughly conversant with the details of Mr. Poinsett's plan as far back as the commencement of the last session of Congress. His own message proves it, his own silence up to the present period proves it, and Mr. Phelps' letter to Mr. Rives, published in our paper of the 4th inst., proves it, beyond all doubt. So that we are reluctantly brought to the conclusion that the Chief Magistrate of the U. States has not only "strongly" advised Congress to violate the Constitution of the country, but has been base enough, in the face of the whole world, to attempt to extricate himself from the difficulty by telling *a deliberate falsehood.*

THE SUB-TERRANEAN BILL.

The Locofocos at Providence (R. I.) celebrated the passage of the sub-treasury bill by the firing of guns. The following dialogue between a locofoco and a whig on the subject is reported in the Journal:

"Mr. ——, do you hear them guns?"

"Yes," replied the whig, "I hear them. What are they for?"

"Why, have you not heard the news?"

"No, I have not. What is it? Do tell us."

"The news arrived in town to-day that Congress had passed the *sub-terranean* bill by 17 majority."

"Ah!" says the Whig, "is that it? What is the nature of this important bill, Mr. ——, that they are making such a noise about?"

"Well, I don't exactly know what it is myself, but I have heard a great deal of talk about it for this two or three years past, and they say Congress has passed it, and this is what our party are rejoicing about. Don't you know what the meaning of it is?"

"Yes," replied our friend the Whig, who is also somewhat of a wag, "I can explain it to you if you wish me to. It is a project of Mr. Van Buren's which he laid before both Houses of Congress at the extra session in 1837 to dig a *tunnel* under the Atlantic Ocean, so that we can go to Europe by land."

"Ah, that is it; well, I did not know before."

"Political letters, written and signed by other persons, were sent into the States, franked by J. C. Clark, in direct violation of law."

The above sentence we cut from an article in a late number of the Globe, violently abusive of Whig members of Congress, for an excessive use, as is alledged, of the franking privilege. Here is a distinct charge against a Whig Representative from New York of a violation of law in franking letters written and signed by others. The practice is wrong, by whomsoever adopted, but is no worse in a Whig than in a Van Buren man. What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander, and we *know* that James J. McKay, the Van Buren Representative from this Congressional District, has, in one instance, at least, franked a *private* letter from a gentleman at Washington to a gentleman of this vicinity.

Wilmington Advertiser.

A Van Buren paper in the interior, moralizing over the detection of the fraudulent address put forth in Ohio, says:

The cause that cannot be sustained without a resort to falsehood and forgery, ought to go down, and will go down.

We agree with our cotemporary most decidedly, and trust soon to hail him as a co-laborer in the Harrison cause; for with such sentiments, how can he support a party, whilst their presses teem with falsehoods which the American Sentinel says have been an hundred times refuted. Verily, by your own saying, your party both ought to go down, and will do it.

Important Discovery.—We understand that a Van Buren man in this county a few weeks ago, announced at a public gathering, that the Candidate (Gen. Tippecanoe) whom the Whigs were running for the Presidency, departed this life, some sixty years ago, and that Wm. Henry Harrison was no other man than Henry Clay, who the Whigs wished to elect, but were afraid to run him in his own name. Well, what is this world coming to!!—*Western N. C. Star.*

We learn from the Madisonian that Senator Tallmadge, of New York, has instituted suits against the Globe and the New York Evening Post for the publication of reckless assaults upon his private character and his personal concerns; damages in each case being laid at twenty thousand dollars.

KEEP UP THE FIRE.

They are giving away on the right, on the left, and in the centre.

The Whigs must keep up the Fire from now until November. The Enemy are "reeling to and fro like a drunken man"—they are staggering under the dreadful fire that we have poured into them. We must not give them time to recover. We must load and fire as fast as we can.

Business men, from now until November your *business* is *politics*.

Merchants, your time must be "invested" in the service of the Whigs, and in six months you will reap a "profit" of 100 per cent in restored confidence, in well regulated exchanges, and in the general firmness and stability of trade.

Farmers, you must cultivate the *political* field from now until November—you must destroy the stumps and wire grass and chinch bugs of loco-focoism, and next Spring you will sell your crops at good prices and for good money.

Mechanics, you must work upon the Whig log cabin without ceasing until November, and next year you will have plenty of work and "good wages," Mr. Buchanan to the countrary notwithstanding.

Manufacturers, you must work at the Whig loom from now until November, and in a few months your fabrics will command good prices, and your pockets hold good dividends.

The great interest of all the business people of this country is, at present, politics. Every moment they devote to the Whig cause, is so much time usefully and profitably devoted to their own trade or business, whatever it may be, and he who fails to come forward and do his duty, is neglecting that business by which he hopes to earn his bread and support his family. We say then, again, keep up the Fire, keep up the Fire.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

That immense and fruitful region now teeming with population, and which is soon to regulate the Legislation of this Republic, speaks, or has spoken its opinion of the administration of the Government by Mr. Van Buren, from Louisiana to the Ohio.—From Illinois we have got no returns, but the demonstration in Indiana under only a Lieut. of Gen. Harrison, is significant of the result in that State when the General himself takes the field, whatever may be the local result now, in an election unimportant, but as it is to-morrow.

The Valley of the Mississippi, as a whole, is a *Harrison* valley. There may be exceptions in two or three small States, as the Presidential Election comes too quick for the certain regeneration of Missouri and Arkansas,—but the great and powerful States of the Valley are Harrison States, and will cast their votes for him in November.

When we remarked in our Journal, in the opening of this Presidential campaign, that it would be as difficult to induce the People of the North and South to vote against Gen. Washington, if he were *their* candidate for the Presidency, as the People of the West to vote *against* Gen. Harrison, *their* Washington, we but expressed an opinion every Election confirms. What Concord and Bunker Hill and Yorktown are to the North and South, Tippecanoe and Fort Meigs are to the West. The popular current is predisposed there to run for a Western man, particularly when in that man are embodied the pure principles of an honest Statesman and a gallant *Citizen-Hero* too.—Again, the same waters that lave the shores of the North Bend of the Ohio, wash the States of Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. There is a community of intercourse, a community of feeling, a community of sympathy, and of thought, on the great waters of the West:—and the traveller who leaves the torrid sun of New Orleans, or the colder regions of Iowa, to look back upon his friends and his relatives of the East, sees as he passes on these waters, in the simple dwelling of the Farmer of North Bend, a beautiful illustration of practical Republicanism. Again, the Flat Boat men, who come laden with produce for the New Orleans market, from the streams of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio, see too, and visit too this Farmer while on their course down the great highway of the West,—and when on the lower Mississippi, they mingle their voices with the Boatmen of the North West, or South West, they tell of that Farmer at the Plough, or in the Workshop, as they delight, too, to narrate stories, or sing songs of his services in the Battle Field.

The Valley of the Mississippi is also populous with the citizen soldiers of Harrison. Hundreds and hundreds have followed him in Northern forests, and swamps, to the lake country,—and they know him in person, and of their knowledge refute what falsehoods are told of him. Never was Commander more popular, or more beloved. Victory was sure to attend his march, and if Harrison was chief, whether among the savages of the Prophet on the Wabash, or among the disciplined legion of England on the Thames, they felt themselves safe. The affection, the devotion of these soldiers to their old Commander is chivalric, now more than ever, for they who have traduced the services and prowess of their Commander, have traduced *their* honor and that of their families too.

The only misfortune the Whigs have in these preliminary and local Elections in the Valley of the Mississippi, is that they but half express the strength of Harrison himself. Old Tippecanoe will out-run every ticket, and every man on a ticket in November. With only his *name* in the field, he has taken into power in the State of Indiana a Governor and State Officers against *the pet* of the State, the amiable, popular, and eloquent Howard,—with every local question to drag down the Whigs, such as without his name, would have overwhelmed them,—but when he comes *in person*, the effect will be as electric as when Bonaparte showed himself to his old Guard on the field of battle. What we have from the West, is but the beginning of *that whirlwind* John Q. Adams spoke of as preparing to bring along Harrison,—and it is impossible to stop it till it seats him in power at Washington.

ELECTION NEWS.

The complexion of our news from Kentucky and Indiana remains the same. The Whigs are carrying all before them. In Indiana, H. S. Lane (Whig) has been elected a Representative to the present Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Howard, (Adm.)

The Indiana Journal gives the following results for members of the State Legislature of Indiana, showing very nearly a clean sweep for the Whigs:

	1840.		Last Legislature.	
	W.	V. B.	W.	V. B.
Senate	14	1	6	9
House	53	9	24	39
	67	10	30	48

The whole House last year stood—Whigs 38—Van Buren 62.—*Nat. Intell.*

LAFAYETTE, (Ind.) August 4, 1840.

TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE!!!

THE BATTLE-GROUND COUNTY REDEEMED!!!

GLORIOUS HARRISON VICTORY IN TIPPECANOE!!!

Yesterday was a proud, a glorious day for the Whigs of Tippecanoe, and nobly did they come forward to sustain the principles of freedom, and maintain the integrity of the "Young Giant of the West." The returns, unofficial, but we believe correct, have been received from all the townships, from which it appears that the whole Harrison ticket in the county has succeeded by a majority exceeding the anticipations of our most sanguine friends. The vote polled is much larger than was ever before given in the county; and notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of our opponents, backed by all the influence of the office-holders, we have succeeded gloriously, triumphantly succeeded in routing the whole combined force, and rescuing Tippecanoe from the grasp of the "spoilers." And as the shout went up in 1811 from her forests and prairies, while the discomfited host of the *Prophet* fled in dismay before the army of Harrison, so has the shout of freemen again resounded in our borders, and the followers of the *Magician* are fleeing in consternation, while the shout is echoed and re-echoed throughout the land Huzza for HARRISON and TIPPECANOE.

The following is the vote for the several officers in the county, with the majorities for the Whigs:

Whig Ticket.—Governor, S. Bigger, 1502—214 majority. Congress, Lane, 1517—248 majority.

Loco Foco Ticket.—Governor, Howard, 1289. Congress, Hannegan, 1269.

The Globe groans over Indiana. One of its correspondents from that State very naively says, "We are all of opinion that Howard is beaten by a large majority, and it is reported that the Federalists (meaning the old Republican Whigs) have gained 16 Representatives and one Senator."

Another correspondent of the Globe, from Wayne county, Indiana, rejoices that the Locos were only beaten 1625 in that county. "Thankful for the *smallest* favors."

A third from Orange county says, that that county has heretofore given a Democratic majority of about 100, and now the Whigs carry the county by 300. "There is a mystery in this (the writer says) which no one can explain." It will all be explained in November.—*Richmond Whig.*

BLASTED HOPES.

The Van Buren Press see a prop knocked from under their feet every Election, and yet they *predict*. A Correspondent of the Evening Post who says "I have made three or four speeches since I left Washington," writes from Louisville (Ky.) Aug. 3d.

"From Indiana we have the most cheering accounts. Howard it seems to be conceded will be elected, though such vile slanders were never propagated against any honorable man. Great, unparalleled excitement pervades the whole western states. The democrats are just now beginning to arouse, and if Howard carries Indiana, Van Buren will carry it by a much larger vote in the fall."

This has already been blown to the winds, as the following will be in October.

"I left the Vice President and his company at St. Clairesville, Ohio, where the sovereigns were gathering by the thousands to greet, as they say, the 'real hero of the Thames.' The utmost confidence prevails in Ohio, that we shall be able to carry that state. Governor Shannon, who had just returned from a tour in the interior, told me that he was confident of our success by from eight to twelve thousand."

NEW YORK, August 12.

The performances of the fence-jumpers hereabout will be amazing in a few days, if further returns corroborate recent election news. We have, I calculate, about 5,000 of these gentry in this State, who have voted the Van Buren ticket all along, upon the presumption that he was to be re-elected, but who have recently got a-straddle of the fence to see what was to happen next. There are no people in the Union who have the capacity of snuffing defeat in the coming breeze than the New York Van Buren fence-jumpers have. New York politicians will never knock their heads against a post for New York politician's benefit, whatever others may do whom they dupe in the South and West.

Gov. Troup, of Georgia.—The Locofoco papers, some time since, were boasting that this gentleman had given his support to Mr. Van Buren for President. We trust the following letter written to a gentleman in Talbot county, Georgia, will induce these worthies to withdraw hereafter all pretensions to Gov. Troup's support or countenance:

"LAURENS COUNTY, July 5, 1840.

"C. Y. Perry, Esq.—SIR: You will have seen by the public prints that, consistently with my own principles, I cannot do otherwise than observe a strict neutrality in the pending canvass for the Presidency, and hope my reasons will be satisfactory to you.

Respectfully, G. M. TROUP."

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER.
FOR KINDERHOOK,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

An Indiana correspondent of the Globe says.—"Unlooked for and unwelcome news for our distant friends! The election is over and we are beaten!"—"There is a mystery in this which no one can explain;' so Belshazzar thought when he saw the hand writing on the wall; the people, like Daniel, have given the interpretation thereof: 'Thou hast been weighed in the balance and found wanting'—and thus the mystery is clearly explained so that he who runs may read."

A letter to the Editors from a gentleman in MISSISSIPPI, dated the 28th ult. says, "Harrison is gaining rapidly in this State. *There is no doubt of his getting the State.* In this county, two years ago, the Whigs only numbered about thirty. *Now* we are certain of two hundred, and, before November, we hope to go over that number."
National Intelligencer.

CROWING LOUD.

"Tell Chapman to crow."

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who is apparently a member of Congress, writes from Louisville, Kentucky, that he is confident that the State of Ohio will give a majority of from *eight to twelve thousand* for Van Buren!!! *Cockadoodle doo!*

The same paper continues:

From Indiana we have the most cheering accounts. Howard, it seems to be conceded, will be elected!!!

Cockadoodle doo!

At the time this distinguished dunghill gentleman was writing the above, Indiana was giving a *Bigger* majority for a Whig, than had been hoped for by the Whigs, and teaching the Loco-foco candidate *How(h)ard* it is to fight against the people.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK.

A Letter to the Editors from Tioga county, dated on the 5th instant, says "Gen. Harrison's prospects in this section of Pennsylvania are truly encouraging; and I do not think it is saying too much to declare my solemn conviction that he will assuredly receive the Electoral vote of PENNSYLVANIA.

"The State of NEW YORK will most certainly reject the 'Magician' at the ensuing election by at least 15,000 majority.

"The leading men in the Van Buren party in Yates county (New York) have held a meeting condemnatory of the sub-Treasury; and men from the Van Buren ranks are coming over upon the side of the People by hundreds."—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

GEN. HARRISON AT FORT GREENVILLE.

The celebration on Tuesday, the 28th ultimo, at the Greenville treaty ground, on the site of the old fort, drew together an immense concourse of people from OHIO and INDIANA, variously estimated from twelve to eighteen thousand. "By noon (says the Messenger) our open and extensive commons were covered with the wagons, carriages, banners, streaming pennons, and heavy masses of freemen. Indiana did nobly, rallying by thousands, and with an enthusiasm peculiarly characteristic of the warm-hearted and generous Hoosiers. General Harrison was presented to the people by H. Bell, Esq. and was welcomed by a deafening shout from the multitude. General Harrison addressed the people for about two hours with much eloquence and feeling:

"He said that he was not here of his own choice. When the partiality of his country had placed him in his present position, it had been his purpose to remain in the quiet of his home, and take no part in the canvass. His services and opinions on all important topics were open to the scrutiny of his countrymen; but a torrent of calumny had brought him from his home. He then adverted to the various slanders promulgated against him. His answer to the charge of federalism was truly happy and entirely conclusive. He defined federalism as understood in 1798. From his youth upwards he said he had been a republican. A jealousy of federal power, particularly of Executive power, was among the first lessons instilled into his mind by his venerated parents. Those early admonitions were indelible, and he trusted that he had made them the rule of his life. When he was appointed Governor of Indiana, he remarked that great, even despotic powers were vested in him. He was authorized by the ordinance to lay off new counties, and to organize them by the appointment of county officers—among others, the office of sheriff. He considered, however, that he had not received his office from the People, and he felt bound by duty and by a proper sense, he trusted of the spirit of republicanism to give to the people of the territory a voice in the administration of affairs in every respect within his power to do so. When a sheriff was to be appointed, and application was made to him for the office, he would say, 'Sir, I cannot give you this office—you must go to the people of your county, and if in an election you shall be successful it will give me pleasure to give you a commission.' He then told various anecdotes connected with these elections, and among others, some incidents connected with the organization of Wayne county, Indiana. In this account of the administration of the territory, he was frequently interrupted by the grateful recollections of some of the grey-headed citizens of Indiana. In the fullness of their hearts they would frequently exclaim, 'General, it is true.' 'We know it to be true, General.' Surely such republican practices speak volumes! conduct, actions are every thing, and professions nothing. This line of conduct was in strict keeping with the true spirit of American institutions, and a departure from it by the Federal Executive has done much to bring upon the country those complicated evils under which the country now suffers. But time will not permit us to follow the General through all the topics of remark.

"General Harrison was followed by Arthur Elliott, of Butler county. Judge Test, of Indiana, and J. S. Hawkins, of Preble. An address and resolutions were adopted, and the assemblage adjourned in the evening. After supper various addresses were made from the porch of Mr. Brower. Judge Test, of Indiana, Bebb and Campbell, of Butler, and Mr. Green, of Indiana, were among the speakers, and the multitude continued to cry 'go on' go on' until a late hour of the night. Early this morning (Wednesday) Gen. Harrison, at the head of a numerous escort, departed for home. And now (12 M.) our village has resumed its retired appearance, the multitude has departed, and the thousands that were here, in all human probability, will never again see 'Old Fort Greenville.'"

The day was pleasant, and order and good feeling prevailed to a degree scarcely to be perceived. No accidents happened, and every one returned home well pleased with the trip to "Old Fort Greenville."

An English paper says that a "gentleman of the fancy," that is, a professed pugilist or prize fighter, lately visited this country, in hopes of driving a brisk business—but received so little encouragement that he returned in disgust, declaring that the Yankees had no taste for the *fine arts!*

Another Public Defaulter.—The New York Herald states that a Purser in the Navy, lately stationed in one of our Southern yards, has been stricken from the rolls, by order of the President. He is said to be a defaulter to the tune of $80,000.

THINGS WHICH THE PEOPLE DON'T LIKE.

They don't like the Sub-Treasury Bill.
They don't like the Bankrupt Law.
They don't like Treasury Notes.
They don't like a large Standing Army.
They don't like the disfranchisement of a sovereign State.
They don't like Negro Testimony.
They don't like Government Defaulters.
They don't like low wages.
They don't like deranged Exchanges.
They don't like the destruction of mercantile confidence.

And they don't like Martin Van Buren and his Administration composed of "Rogues and Royalists."—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

FROM THE PORTLAND ADVERTISER.

Where the money comes from.—We have recently stated, on the authority of a Public Document, printed by order of Congress in January, 1838, that at a large number of seaports, the expenses of collection exceeded the revenue, and that at some the expenses were large, and the receipts absolutely nothing! At thirty-four seaports during the year 1837—and we suppose it to be worse now—227,365 60 were paid out of the public treasury to custom house officers alone, over and above the entire amount of revenue collected by them! This is exclusive of defalcations, as shown by the Secretary of the Treasury himself. Take a few examples:

Districts.	*Officers' salaries, expenses, &c.*	*Whole am't of revenue collected*
Passamaquoddy, Me.,	$26 113 73	$6.665 95
Wiscasset, do.	16.725 24	3,542 62
Waldoborough, do.	19,103 43	734 41

Here is another example in character. It costs *three thousand dollars* to collect the revenue at the Port of Ipswich. That revenue is TWELVE DOLLARS! By the new law, *one quarter* of it is to be paid in specie!!!

If Government receives $12 in revenue for 1840—which we very much doubt—$2 50 will be paid in specie. The officers of collection receive their $3000 for services, in hard money.

A SHORT CHAPTER,

On Van Buren Leaders vs. the Sub-Treasury.

"These treasurers, all appointed by the President, and removeable by his will, with all the public moneys in their *actual possession—in their pockets, desks and vaults.*"
Globe.

"The proposition is *disorganizing* and *revolutionary*, subversive of the fundamental principles of our Government, and its entire practice, from 1789 down to this day."—*Globe.*

"He (the President) has never claimed that it should be in the *actual keeping* of Executive officers."—*Globe.*

"Instead of suffering the President to appoint *one* Treasurer, he would have him appoint as many as should be convenient."
Globe.

"If he had suggested such a system, what peals of patriotic indignation would have burst from eloquent Senators against the usurper and tyrant, who desired to get the millions of the Treasury into the very hands of his partisans and parasites!"—*Globe.*

"Such a treasure would doubtless be employed at some time, as it has been in all other countries, when opportunity tempted ambition."—*Gen. Jackson.*

"Who call for this measure, and who are to be benefitted by its adoption? *The enemies of our State banks; the enemies of a well regulated credit system; the leveller; the money lender; the recipients of fixed salaries, annuities and permanent incomes.*"
Albany Argus.

"To retain it in the Treasury unemployed in any way, is impracticable."
Gen. Jackson.

"It cannot succeed."—*Ritchie.*

FROM THE WHEELING TIMES.

Gen. Harrison's Cowardice.—Mr. —— stepped into a shop in town the other day and in conversation with the mechanic who occupied it remarked that he could not go for Gen. Harrison. "He is a coward."

A coward! said Mr. S—— the mechanic, "how did you find that out?"

A.—When I was in the army.

S.—Where was you in the army?

A.—In the north-western army.

S.—I was in the north-western army and I came to a very different conclusion.—Where was you?

A.—I was in the North-western army.

S.—Was you at Fort Stephenson?

A.—No.

S.—Well I was. Was you at Sandusky?

A.—No.

S.—I was. Was you at Tippecanoe?

A.—No.

S.—Was you at the battle of the Thames?

A.—No.

S.—Well, whereabouts in the north-western army were you?

A.—Why, I was drafted and could not go. I hired a substitute though, who was out during a part of the time.

S.—Ah I thought so, you may set it down as a general rule that those who pretend to be soldiers of the last war and yet consider Harrison a coward, were either not in the war or deserted from it when their country most needed their services.

Anecdote.—When the Harrison delegates, who had arrived at Steubenville, marched out to meet those from Cadiz, they met a number of Locofocos coming towards town. The latter very civilly took one side of the road, leaving the other side to the Harrison men. As the latter passed along, a good deal of sharp-shooting took place. One of the Locofocos addressed himself to James Y. Sewall and said, "My horse wanted to join a Harrison procession, a short distance back, but I would not let him." To this Sewall, without a moment's hesitation, replied, "That proves that your horse, like Balaam's ass, was wiser than his master."

The way the Harrison men laughed at that retort was a caution to the Locofocos.
Pittsburg Gazette.

Encouragement to old Bachelors and old Maids.—By the census of Brunswick, Me., just completed, it appears that the two oldest persons in that town are an *old maid* and an *old bachelor*, (a brother and sister.) The former is 92—the latter 90 years of age.

General McKay.—"The venerable gentleman" who represents this Congressional district, is now busily engaged in the work of mischief. He is insinuating himself among the people and breathing poison into the popular ear. We would warn the people against his insidious approaches. We would remind them that he is incapable of acting upon any other than selfish motives, and that in all his movements, he is utterly regardless of the common welfare. This traitor to the South justifies the admission of negro witnesses against white men, and rebukingly tells the people of this district, that the South *are too squeamish upon this subject*, or upon the subect of slavery. He kindly informs the people that this is a government of compromise, and that the *south upon the question of slavery, must defer to the prejudices of their northern brethren.* He took this ground in a speech at Elizabeth, the other day, and if he is not at once frowned down, we doubt not, he will continue to busy himself in the work of treachery to the South. We hope, therefore, the people of this district will be true to themselves, and consign this traitor to the political gibbet.
Wilmington Advertiser.

Barbecue.—We attended the Barbecue at the North-West on Saturday, where we had the pleasure of hearing Dr. F. J. Hill and Gov. Owen address the people for about three hours. Mr. Baker was there but indisposition prevented his speaking. Mr. Baker and Gov. Owen both stated that *Gen. James J. McKay the representative of the free whitemen of this Congressional district, extenuated in a speech at Elizabeth, Mr. Van Buren's action on Lt. Hooe's case, in which two negroes, servants of the prosecutor, Commander Levy, were allowed to testify against an officer and a gentleman.* This patent democrat tells his constituents they are *too squeamish* on the slave question!! Verily he shall have his reward. The same gentleman stated that Gen. McKay had said in substance, "he would like to see every Whig in the district have his head taken off." We are not surprised at this—his tory predecessors of the revolution entertained the same kindly feelings towards the whigs of that day. The tories of all climes and ages abhor the friends of freedom.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

General Harrison is charged with being a Federalist. In proof of this charge, (and the strongest proof that can be raked up,) he is represented as speaking of John Adams in language like this:

"For Mr. Adams I entertained at that time, and have ever since entertained the greatest respect. I believe him to be an honest man and a pure patriot, and his conduct during that session (1799) proved him to be such."

Mr. Jefferson, who has of *late* become a great favorite with the Van Buren party, during the heated political contest for the Presidency, between Mr. Adams and himself, took occasion to speak of Mr. Adams in the following language:

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Jefferson, "you do not know that man; there is not upon this earth a more perfectly honest man than John Adams; concealment is no part of his character; of that he is utterly incapable. It is not in his nature to meditate any thing that he would not publish to the world. The measures of the general government are a fair subject for difference of opinion, but do not found your opinions on the notion that there is the smallest spice of dishonesty, moral or political, in the character of John Adams, for I know him well, and I repeat, that a man more perfectly honest never issued from the hands of his Creator."

Why, Mr. Jefferson! how could you say such naughty things. Were you not afraid of having your good name cast out as evil? If you had lived in this day, you would have been a Federalist in spite of your teeth—especially if you had been so unfortunate as to have your name before the people in a contest with that pure—*anti-war* republican, Martin Van Buren.

DEMOCRATIC OPINIONS IN 1813-'14.

A public dinner was given on the 16th November, 1813, at Frankfort, Kentucky, by the members of the Legislature, to Governor Shelby and his staff.—Among the toasts was the following:

"*The Commander of the North-western Army*—He has nobly performed the task assigned to him—the conquest of Upper Canada."

On the 25th of November, 1813, the *Tammany Society*, at New York, gave an entertainment, at which this regular toast was drunk:

"*Harrison the Brave*—By his valor he has restored to his country, a territory which had been cowardly and disgracefully surrendered."

The Republican General Committee of New York gave a dinner to General Harrison, 1st December, 1813, at which the following toast was drunk in honor of the Hero:

"The Plaudits of a grateful people—the patriot hero's best reward."

On the same 1st December, 1813, the Democratic citizens of Philadelphia, gave a dinner to celebrate the military, naval and political triumphs of their country. The 7th regular toast was as follows:

"*General Harrison*—Patient and persevering—valiant and vigilant; he is a legitimate son of Washington."

On the 13th of January, 1814, a dinner was given at *Tammany Hall* to Commodore Perry, and the following regular toast drunk:

"*Major General Harrison*—Undaunted in the hour of danger—generous in the hour of victory—who spared those who were never known to spare."

On the 8th of March, 1814, a dinner was given at *Tammany Hall* to Commodore Rogers, and the following regular toast drunk:

"*Harrison, Shelby*, and their gallant associates."

What say you now, *Tammany men?* Were those who ruled in *Tammany Hall* in 1813-14, men of truth or not? If they were, what must be the withering character of your indignation, at the base miscreants who now, for political purposes, traduce the military character of Gen. Harrison!

The Appalachicola Gazette presents the following accurate picture of the present state of our political affairs to its readers:

"What a spectacle do the United States present to the world! After 20 years of peace and prosperity, with but one little *cloud or speck* of war in Florida—free from national debt, with a treasury overflowing with millions—commerce flourishing, and prosperity blessing our empire every where—behold, as if by magic, in a few short years, calamity and ruin are spreading over our land, trade is broken up, produce reduced so that it will not pay for the labor that made it; our National Treasury bankrupt, and the mighty energies of a mighty nation paralyzed. It is time to change our rulers; we have tried too long politicians by trade; let us try a Western farmer, of plain sound sense, of known and tried honesty and patrotism. We cannot be worsted by any change; we must therefore be bettered."

NEW OFFICES ESTABLISHED AND POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Philopolis, Cumberland co. N. C. John Mackay.
Blalock's Store, Cumberland co. N. C. William Blalock.
Draughon's Store, Sampson co. N. C. Gary Draughon.
Salem Church, Randolph co. N. C. Frederick Gardner.

DR. DAVIS.—Our readers will recollect that Dr. E. S. Davis lately published an Address to the people of the 13th Congressional District of Tennessee, declaring that, as their deputed Delegate to the Van Buren Baltimore Convention in May last, he felt bound to inform them of his abandonment of Van Buren on account of the admission of negro testimony. This has induced some of the Tory papers to deny that he was a Delegate to the Convention. Dr. Davis has just published in the Richmond Whig, the following, which puts the matter to rest:—

To Dr. E. S. Davis, Lagrange, Tennessee.

LAGRANGE, Tenn., 18th April, 1840.

My Dear Sir: It is with great pleasure I announce to you, that you have been appointed to represent the 13th Congressional District in the Democratic Convention, to meet in the city of Baltimore on the 5th May next, to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the U. States.

From your intimate acquaintance with the great principles of the Democratic party, we feel deeply convinced that we could not have made a selection of an individual who would be more able to represent the wishes of the district than yourself. We hope, therefore, you will proceed immediately to Baltimore and become a member of the Convention; and very much oblige a large portion of your fellow-citizens.

Your obed't serv't,
SACHFIELD MACLIN,
Member of the Committee.

P. S. Your certificate will be forwarded immediately from Nashville to meet you at Baltimore.

Yours,
S. MACLIN.

NASHVILLE, April 24, 1840.

Sir: The Democratic Central Corresponding Committee, acting under the authority of the Democratic State Convention, held at Nashville on the 11th February last, have appointed you to attend the National Convention of Baltimore, on the 5th day of May next as one of the Delegates to represent the Republican party of this State in said Convention.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
J. G. HARRIS, Sec. of D. C. C. C.
To Dr. E. S. DAVIS, of Lagrange, Tenn.

The above is a true copy of the certificate mentioned in the foregoing letter, of the 18th April last, and was transmitted to Baltimore as it promised and was there received by Dr. E. S. Davis and complied with, as a member of the Convention of the 4th May thereafter.

Copied most faithfully by me, this 7th August, 1840, from the *Originals.*

CARTER BEVERLEY.

A GOOD HIT.—The Richmond Whig, in the following article, anticipating what the Richmond Enquirer *will say* in December next, admirably hits off the style and professions of candor of that old Tory:—

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER OF DEC. 3, 1840.

We are astounded at the results which pour in upon us. Every mail comes fraught with disaster. State after State votes for General Harrison! New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, *Maine (et tu Brute!)* Vermont, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, all, all, have gone! With that frankness which becomes the conductor of a free paper, we do not hesitate to say, that Gen. Harrison is elected by a very large majority.

Our readers are aware that for some weeks, (and we might perhaps truly say for months) back, we have viewed this result as not improbable. We submit to the will of the People. *Next Spring*, Virginia will reverse her decision if it should be then desirable. But now that party asperities are miserably worn off, we do not hesitate to say that "Wm. Henry Harrison" is "no common man." We remember with gratitude his services in the late war—The brilliant affair of the Thames—the modesty observed in his despatches which "awarded credit to all but himself"—his self-sacrifice for the South in the Missouri question. We are free to say, that we anticipate a Republican Administration, and if so, the "humble editor of this paper" will extend to W. H. H. a frank and liberal support."

AN ACT OF CONSUMMATE MEANNESS.

Among the *findings* of the Court Martial in the case of Commodore Elliott was the following, showing on the part of that *gallant* officer, a proceeding of a very low and mean character. Our Navy would be the gainer by the absence for life of such a Commander.

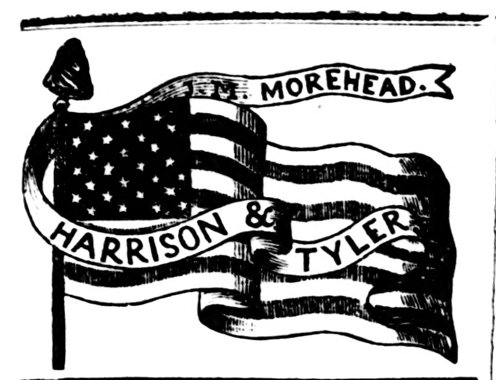
"The Court found the Commodore guilty of accepting a certain piece of plate from a part of the crew of the United States' ship Constitution, which was paid for out of money due to them from the United States, and afterwards causing to be added to the one piece three other pieces, making in all two tureens, a pitcher and waiter, the balance due for which he agreed to pay himself: and then having inscribed on each piece—"Presented as a mark of respect, to Commodore J. D. Elliott, of the United States Navy, by the crew of the Constitution," he caused them to be exhibited in the cabin of said ship. He subsequently desired Lieut. Oscar Bullus to make known to the crew that the amount subscribed had fallen short of the cost of the plate, and to get a subscription under way to make the deficiency, which Lieut. Bullus declined. The Commodore afterwards employed his secretary, Thomas Wells, to raise some more money from the crew to make up the cost of the plate, and by this means nineteen of the crew were induced to subscribe sixty-nine dollars, which money was actually received from the Purser and appropriated for the payment of the plate."

Census Anecdote.—Mr. Cist, one of the census takers, in a letter to the Editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle, relates the following dialogue between himself and a married lady:

"Madam, what age shall I put you down?"—(No direct answer.) How old is your husband?" "Sixty-one." "And your eldest son?" "Twenty-seven." "And the next?" "Twenty-one." "And how old do you call yourself?" "I do not know my age exactly, but it is about thirty!" "Did I understand you, madam, that your eldest son was twenty-seven?" "Yes." "You must surely, then, be more than thirty?" "Well, sir, (quite snappishly,) I told you *about* thirty; I can't tell exactly; it may be thirty-one or two, but I am positive it is not over that."

The census taker of an adjoining county called at the house of one of the sovereigns, and asked the usual questions about *soap, chickens, &c.*; the countryman had all his fowls drove up into the yard, and while they were counting them, he saw the census taker cast his eye at some *bee-hives* close by, when he stammered out—"See here, Mr. *Senses* man, if you want to know how many bees I've got, you may go and count them, for I'll be d——d if I do it."
Huntingdon (Tenn.) Advertiser.

A NEW SIGNER *to the Second Declaration of Independence.*—The Harrisburg Intelligencer says:—We learn that the Post Master at Liverpool, York county, was arrested on Wednesday last, on a charge of robbing the mail.



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

No. 1. Col. Charles McDowell of Burke county.
2. Gen. Jas. Wellborn of Wilkes.
3. David Ramsour of Lincoln.
4. David F. Caldwell of Rowan.
5. James Mebane of Caswell.
6. Hon. Abraham Rencher of Chatham.
7. John B. Kelly of Moore.
8. Dr. James S. Smith of Orange.
9. Charles Manly of Wake.
10. Col. Wm. L. Long of Halifax.
11. Wm. W. Cherry of Bertie.
12. Thomas F. Jones of Perquimons.
13. Josiah Collins of Washington.
14. James W. Bryan of Carteret.
15. Daniel B. Baker of New Hanover.

N. CAROLINA ELECTION.

North Carolina has done all that could be asked of her. She has elected Morehead Governor, by a majority undoubtedly greater than 6000 votes; and a majority of about 30 on joint ballot in the Legislature. The results are all important. Two Whigs in the Senate of the United States, in place of Messrs. Brown and Strange; a Whig State Administration; and a certainty that our Fifteen Electoral votes will be cast for Harrison and Tyler. Truly this is glory enough for one election. The following are the returns as far as received:—

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Morehead.	*Saunders.*	*Dudley.*	*Spaight.*
Anson,	1100	422	1012	274
Bladen,	329	451	324	345
Brunswick,	348	244	359	124
Beaufort,	846	363	755	236
Bertie,	483	468	336	489
Craven,	671	643	268	669
Carteret,	448	282	371	243
Camden,	524	91	425	49
Columbus,	242	288	210	185
Cumberland,	621	952	499	800
Chatham,	1075	603	932	627
Cabarrus,	445 maj.		643	227
Davidson,	1409	470	1289	69
Duplin,	234	766	300	754
Edgecombe,	111	1298	71	1191
Franklin,	383	636	308	564
Granville,	873	760	977	391
Greene, (maj.)	48		171	275
Guilford,	1742 maj.		1145	475
Halifax,	622	446	565	465
Hertford,	166 maj.		379	264
Iredell,	1337 maj.		1284	226
Johnston,	574	611	364	672
Jones,	212	121	228	121
Lenoir,		(maj.) 125	192	385
Lincoln,		1123 maj.	695	1674
Moore,	560	517	342	545
Mecklenburg,		217 maj	869	1095
Martin,	344	574	251	519
Montgomery,	963 maj.		1048	93
Northampton,	543	519	604	239
Nash,	73	782	102	679
New Hanover,	219	899	224	730
Orange,	1662	1549	1237	1132
Onslow,	142	690	252	518
Pitt,	625	519	482	510
Richmond,	672	79	617	60
Randolph,	1290	343	1000	112
Robeson,	601	568	409	508
Rowan,	290 maj. }		1642	117
Davie,	458 maj. }			
Stokes,	1167	1190	828	802
Surry,	151 maj.		883	1035
Sampson,	478	739	419	666
Warren,	88	705	92	673
Washington,	379	96	377	34
Wake,	1030	1157	864	891
Wayne,	263	777	180	716
	26,841	23,083	26,924	23,468

There may be a little variation in those counties where only majorities are given.

19 counties to be heard from, which gave Dudley 8,581 votes, and Spaight 7397. They will now give Morehead about 2000 majority, so that his aggregate majority will be from 5,509 to 6,000.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The Whigs have elected, in Granville 4, Beaufort 2, Hyde 1, Beaufort and Hyde 1, Bertie 3, Greene 1, Halifax 4, Johnston 1, Pitt 3, Washington 1, Washington and Tyrrell 1, Northampton 3, Craven 2, Jones 1, Carteret 1, Carteret and Jones 1, Anson 3, Richmond 2, Robeson 1, Richmond & Robeson 1, Moore 1, Montgomery 2, Moore & Montgomery 1, Orange 4, Guilford 4, Randolph 3, Chatham 4, Davidson 3, Rowan & Davie 4, Iredell 4, Brunswick 1, Camden 1, Stokes 3, Gates and Chowan 1, Surry 4, Hertford 2, Cabarrus 2, Perquimons 1, Perquimons and Pasquotank 1.—Total 83.

The Vans have elected, in Bladen 1, Columbus 1, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus 1, Cumberland 3, Currituck 1, do. and Camden 1, Craven 1, Duplin 3, Edgecomb 3, Franklin 3, Johnston 2, Lenoir 1, do. & Greene 1, Martin 2, Nash 3, New Hanover 3, Orange 1, Robeson 1, Sampson 3, Wake 4, Warren 3, Wayne 3, Lincoln 5, Mecklenburg 4, Person 3, Stokes 1.—Total 58.

The Whigs have gained, in Granville 1, Bertie 1, Halifax 3, Moore 1, Northampton 1, Orange 3, Robeson 1, Cabarrus 1.—Total 12.

The Vans have gained, in Columbus 1, Craven 1, Greene and Lenoir 1, Sampson 1.—Total 4.

Net Whig gain 8, equal to 16 votes.

29 members to be heard from, of whom 16 were Whigs, and 13 Vans. We expect to carry 18 at least, out of the 29, which will give us a majority of 32 on joint ballot.

Cumberland County.—Arch'd McDiarmid, Senate; John Monroe and David Reid, Commons. All Vans. *No change.* Poll: For Senate, McDiarmid 549, Alex'r Elliott, Whig, 347. For Commons, Monroe 985, Reid 971, David McNeill, Whig, 608, John D. Eccles, Whig, 585. For Governor, Saunders 952, Morehead 621.

We are beaten, as usual, in this County, but not conquered. In a strict party vote, we have polled upwards of 600 votes. In 1836, Dudley received 499, Spaight 800. So that, as compared with that vote, the Federal Tory majority is increased 30 votes. Dudley carried more than a party vote.—Last year, in a strict party contest, Deberry had 426 votes, Morris 918. Whig increase now, 195, Tory increase 34. Increased vote 229.

Anson.—A. Myers, Senate; John McCollum and P. H. Winston, Commons. All Whigs. *No change.* Poll: Senate, Myers 658, Marshall, Van, 108. Commons, McCollum 1079, Winston 1029, H. B. Hammond, Van, 470. For Sheriff, Jos. White, 942, G. D. Boggan, 528.

Robeson.—Daniel Graham, Whig, and W. Ragan, Van, in the Commons. *One Whig gain.*—Poll: Graham 588, Ragan 586, B. S. Williams, Whig, 575, Alexander Watson, Van, 568. Neill McAlpin elected Sheriff by a large majority.

Richmond.—Geo. Thomas and Duncan McLaurin, Commons. All Whigs. *No change.* Poll: Thomas 568, McLaurin 498, —— McNair 215.

Senatorial District of Robeson and Richmond.—Alfred Dockery, Whig. Poll:—

	Dockery.	Rhodes.
Robeson,	447	385
Richmond,	387	9
	834	394

Moore.—Duncan Murchison, Whig, Commons. Poll: Murchison 526, Daniel McNeill, Van, 521. *A Whig gain.* For Sheriff, Kelly 548, Oliver 528.

The vote for Senator in Moore, was, Dr. Montgomery, Whig, 359, Edward McCallum, Van, 378.—Dr. Montgomery is elected, having received a very large majority in Montgomery, the other county in this District. *No change.*

Montgomery.—E. F. Lilly and Thos. Pemberton, Commons. Both Whigs. *No change.*

Chatham.—Wm. Albright, Senate; J. S. Guthrie, S. McClennahan and Isaac Clegg, Commons. All Whigs. *No change.* Poll: Senate, Albright 590, Emerson, Van, 297. Commons, Guthrie 1064, McClennahan 1080, Clegg 1011, Rodgers, Van, 668, Fooshee, ditto, 539, Hamlin, ditto, 166. For Sheriff, Taylor, Whig, 541, Cook, ditto, 380, Tyser, ditto, 249, Hanks, Van, 488.

Davidson.—Alfred Hargrave, Senate; Dr. B. L. Beall and Charles Brummell, Commons. All Whigs. *No change.* Poll: Commons, Beall 1374, Brummell 1306, Sam'l Hargrave, Van, 570, P. Hedrick, ditto, 449.

Randolph.—J. Worth, Senate; Brower and Lane in the Commons. All Whigs. *No change.* Poll: Senate, Worth 777, Hoover, Van, 240. Commons, Brower 1255, Lane 1188, Hawkins, Van, 357, Staley, ditto, 361.

Rowan and Davie.—Samuel Ribelin, Senate; H. C. Jones, Isaac Burns and Francis Williams, Commons. All Whigs. *No change.*

Orange.—Willie P. Mangum, Whig, in the Senate; William A. Graham, Michael Holt, Nathaniel King, Whigs, and Cadwallader Jones, Jr., Van, in the Commons. *Whig gain of* 3. Poll: Senate, Mangum 783, Joseph Allison, Van, 703. Commons, Graham 1720, Holt 1686, King 1656, Jones 1571, James Grahams, Whig, 1564, Benjamin Trollinger, Van, 1563, John Stockard, ditto, 1556, John Horner, ditto, 1480.

Wake.—Whitaker in the Senate; Massey, Rand and Mangum in the Commons. All Vans. *No change.* Poll: Senate, Whitaker 541, Warren, Whig, 465. Commons, Massey 1184, Rand 1149, Mangum 1163, Gales, Whig, 1053, Haywood, ditto, 1017, Harris, ditto, 988.

Person.—3 Vans elected. *No change.*

Brunswick.—Dr. F. J. Hill, Whig, Commons.—*No change.* Poll: Hill 344, Bryan, Van, 254.

Bladen.—Bannerman, Van, elected in the Commons. Poll: Bannerman 440, Cromartie, Whig, 332.

Senatorial District of Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick.—Robert Melvin, Van. Poll:—

	Melvin.	Owen.
Bladen,	322	229
Columbus,	227	162
Brunswick,	152	254
	701	645

[In this District, 2 years ago, Melvin beat Hall 198 votes. In Bladen, the vote was Melvin 348, Hall 154. For the Commons, Barksdale 473, Gillespie, Whig, 197. This shows a handsome Whig gain in Bladen.]

Duplin.—Hill in the Senate, without opposition; Dickson and Sullivan in the Commons. All Vans. *No change.* Poll: Commons, Dickson 709, Sullivan 595, Maxwell, Van, 226, Rhodes, Whig, 268. —— Hussey elected Sheriff.

Sampson.—Dickson Sloan, Senate, Isaac W. Lane and Jos. Herring, Commons. All Vans. *A Whig loss of one.*

Stokes.—Matthew R. Moore, Whig, Senate; Covington and Withers, Whigs, and Ziglar, Van, in the Commons. *No change.* Poll: Senate, Moore 614, Willson, Van, 583. Commons, Covington 1227, Withers 1179, Ziglar 1175, Bolijack, Whig, 1162, Shultz, Van, 1108, Folger, ditto, 1114. For Sheriff, Stone 1159, Crews 1070.

Guilford.—Jas. T. Morehead, Senate; Jas. Brannock, W. Doak and George C. Mendenhall, Commons. All Whigs. *No change.*

Surry.—4 Whigs elected. *No change.*

Iredell.—4 Whigs elected. *No change.*

Cabarrus.—C. Melchor, Senate; D. L. Barringer, Commons. *Whig gain of one.*

Mecklenburg.—4 Vans elected. *No change.*

Lincoln.—5 Vans elected. *No change.*

Gates and Chowan.—Rufus K. Speed, Whig, Senate. *No change.*

Perquimons.—1 Whig elected. *No change.*

Perquimons and Pasquotank.—Wm. B. Shepard, Senate, Whig. *No change.*

Hertford.—2 Whigs elected. *No change.*

Jones.—W. Huggins, Whig, Com. *No change.*

Carteret.—E. Whitehurst, Whig, Commons. *No change.*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	SENATE.		COMMONS.				GOV'R.	
	Elliott.	McDiarmid.	Eccles.	McNeill.	Reid.	Monroe.	Morehead.	Saunders.
Fayetteville,	167	82	260	261	309	309	266	302
Blue's,	35	19	56	55	34	34	63	29
Flea Hill,	32	38	50	51	57	59	50	56
Averasboro',	49	39	75	77	61	61	79	60
Gregory's,	9	78	13	13	97	97	14	95
J. E. McRae's	14	68	16	17	99	99	17	100
Barbecue,	16	52	26	32	76	80	31	76
N. McLean's	23	36	22	28	53	57	27	51
J. Monroe's,	4	35	4	6	47	49	3	51
Col. Smith's,	10	40	7	9	46	47	10	46
A. Monroe's,	30	36	30	33	45	47	33	44
Newberry's,	18	26	26	26	47	46	28	42
	347	549	585	608	971	985	621	952

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	GOV'R.		SENATE.			COMMONS.		
	Morehead.	Saunders.	Dockery.	Rhodes.	Graham.	Thomas.	McLaurin.	McNair.
Rockingham	121	[illegible]	48	2	0	92	77	48
Fair Ground	138	29	91	0	0	131	126	34
Black Jack	54	9	25	3	0	51	42	11
Wolf Pit	42	3	24	0	0	40	36	8
McPherson's	10	4	5	0	1	6	4	7
Stewartsville	57	1	41	1	1	58	51	2
Steel's	54	4	25	2	1	45	49	8
Laurel Hill	107	5	76	1	0	99	87	27
Williamson's	89	2	52	0	2	46	26	70
	672	79	387	9	5	568	498	215

We wish to publish the precinct vote in the other counties of this District, if some friends will furnish the statements.

This Congressional District has given a Whig majority of 1978, being a gain of 331 over the contest between Dudley and Spaight in 1836, and of 1082 over Deberry's majority last year. We have also elected 11 out of 15 members of Assembly. Last time, we had but 9 out of 15. Every county has given a Whig majority, except Cumberland; and we do not despair of her. With 621 Whigs, we may look forward to the day as not distant, when she, too, will join her neighbors in the good cause.

A good friend, who used to write to us, and sign himself "One of the Eleven Hundred Whigs of Anson," has cause to feel proud of his signature. That is precisely the present number of her Whig votes. He now writes us, that "he is neither a Prophet nor the son of a Prophet," a remark which we feel inclined to dispute. His signature was certainly prophetic.

We understand, however, that had not Hammond, who is exceedingly popular, been a Candidate, the Administration vote would not have been as great by 100. Van's vote in Nov. will be so much less. The Morven precinct, in Anson, gave Morehead 95, Saunders 10.

Moore and Robeson have been the battle grounds of the District. We have carried both, thanks to the gallantry of the band of Whigs who have never faltered in the cause of their country. In both, but especially in Moore, the most unscrupulous falsehoods were used against us, but without effect.

The accounts in our last, from Martin, as furnished to us by a Stage passenger, proved to be incorrect. The account brought by the same gentleman from Bertie was right; and both are correct in to-day's paper.

CHARLES FISHER'S District has given a majority of upwards of 3000 votes against Van Buren. The question has already been asked, whether Mr. Fisher will so set the people's will at defiance, as to go back to Congress next winter, and continue to misrepresent them? We hope he will have such a sense of his own duties, and of the people's rights, as to resign forthwith, and let the people of that abused and deceived District have a chance of sending to Congress a Representative who will carry out *their* opinions and wishes, instead of his own. If Mr. Fisher should fail to do this, we would suggest to the Whigs of that District, particularly those who voted for him under the belief that he was opposed to Van Buren, to get up written requests to him to resign. It should not be tolerated, that a member of Congress should represent the opinions of some 2000 of the voters, and set at defiance those of 5000. Let him resign.

KENTUCKY.

Forty-Nine counties heard from, and Letcher's (Whig) majority for Governor, 13,291. Scarcely a vestige of Van Burenism left in the Legislature.

INDIANA.

Seventy-Four counties heard from, and Bigger's (Whig) majority for Governor, 9,720. The Legislature, as far as heard from, stands 67 to 11.

The Whigs have elected Lane to Congress, in place of Howard, Van, who resigned to run for Governor. Howard's majority for Congress last year was 1476. Lane's majority now is 1317, showing a Whig gain in that District alone of 2793 votes! The State of Indiana went for the Administration last year by a large majority, having elected 6 out of 7 Vans to Congress, and a large majority of members of the Legislature. The nomination of Gen. Harrison has effected this wonderful revolution. And Indiana is the State in which, as Governor, he approved a law, if we may believe the lying circular of Montgomery and Hawkins, and the stories of the Federal Tories generally, to sell "poor and respectable" *rogues and robbers* "for debt." What a rebuke have the people of Indiana given to the slanders of his enemies.

ILLINOIS.

In 17 Counties, the Whigs have gained 8, and lost 2 members of the Legislature. The majority against us in that State was so great that the result is doubtful.

MISSOURI.

The Whigs have gained, as far as heard from; but will scarcely be able to carry the State. They promise a majority of 1200 for Harrison in November. We do not expect it.

ALABAMA.

The majority for Van in the last Legislature was about 40. This year it will be less than 10, if it is any thing. Full returns not received, but a Whig gain of 18 members and loss of 1.

FOREWARNED, FOREARMED.—The Federal Tory papers at the North appear to found some hopes of North Carolina for Van Buren in the Fall, from the fact, that whilst Dudley beat Spaight near 5000 votes in 1836, Van Buren received the majority in November. They need not "lay the flattering unction to their souls." In 1836, the Whigs were divided, and there was no hope of electing a Whig by the people. There was, too, a lingering attachment to Jackson, which Van Buren had the benefit of. The country was apparently prosperous. But above all, the Whigs had been lulled into a state of false security by their recent success. Things are very different now. The country is surfeited of experiments. It is disgusted with Van and his crew; their Standing Army, negro Testimony, extravagance and robbery. It is in love with the plain Republican character of the Patriot, Hero, and Statesman, Harrison. But more than all, the very fact that the Whigs presumed too much upon their victory in August 1836, will keep them wide awake from this till November next. We shall not fail to warn them, that *their work is but half done;* that it is not done at all, so far as National Politics are concerned, if they now sink into apathy, and allow the enemy to regain the ground he has lost. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Let no muscle be relaxed, until the enemy to the public prosperity, and the public morals, is prostrate in the dust, to rise no more.

☞ The "Huckleberry" Colonel is not worth the room that the communication of "Junius" would occupy. His own county having appreciated his merits, we are content.

THE LARGEST STORY YET.—The Western Carolinian says that the Banks are "reaping a profit of more than *one hundred and fifty per cent.,* instead of six!!! Is the man mad? Or has he any idea that the people are such fools as to believe him?

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—We have now lying on our table, the first piece of Cotton Sheeting manufactured by the Rockfish Company of this place. It is, like all Southern fabrics, a *good* article. And the time is not far distant when the South will be wholly supplied with cheaper and better Cotton goods than we have imported from the North.

WHAT NEXT?—The Carolinian must intend to strike out some new path for the Presidential campaign. He first thinks that his party has made "no efforts," and then, aware, doubtless, that that was too broad an assertion even for the Tories to swallow, he qualifies it by saying that they had made "*scarcely* an effort."

These assertions are both bad enough. The party has certainly made efforts enough, but they have not been of the right kind. They have lacked *honesty.* Instead of slandering Gen. Harrison as a coward, granny, abolitionist, adulterer, &c. and even using well-known FORGERIES against the Whigs, if you had pursued a fair and gentlemanly course, you might have been beaten, it is true, but you would have had no remaining reproaches of conscience, nor have encountered the contempt of all honest men. The only course now left to you, which you have not yet tried, is the course of *honesty.*

WHO ARE THE FEDERALISTS?—In our early boyhood, the answer to this question would have been, that "the enemies of Jas. Madison and the War were the Federalists." At that day, the Tariff, and Internal Improvements, and even the monster Bank of the United States, were Republican measures, in support of all of which, such leading Republicans as Madison, Monroe, Lowndes, Calhoun, Cheves, Crawford, Clay, Grundy, Smith of Maryland, Forsyth, Barlett Yancey, &c. were warmly arrayed. Mr. Crawford, that distinguished Georgia Republican, advocated, with transcendant ability, the re-charter of the old Bank in 1810. In February, 1814, Mr. Calhoun proposed a new National Bank. A committee accordingly reported a bill, but its details were not acceptable, and it was not acted on. In April of the same year, Mr. Grundy, (yes, the present Democratic Felix,) moved "that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Bank." In speaking on the subject, Mr. Grundy said, he had reflected much on the subject,—

"I (said Mr. Grundy) have no secret on this subject: *I wish to see a Bank established as a National object, let who will be in power: as a general measure I wish to see it adopted.*" From general considerations, Mr. G. repeated, he had always been in favor of a measure of this sort; and *he entertained no constitutional scruples about it.*"

The indefinite postponement of Mr. Grundy's motion was moved by Mr. Newton of Va. The Federal members generally spoke in favor of postponement; but it was negatived, 80 to 71. Of the Federalists, 26 voted for the postponement (and of course against the Bank) with Timothy Pickering at their head; and 11 Federalists only against postponement. 44 Republicans voted for the postponement, and 69 against it. The session was near its close, and the subject was not further acted on, notwithstanding this vote.

Early in the next session, that sterling Republican, A. J. Dallas, Mr. Madison's Secretary of the Treasury, strongly recommended a National Bank, on grounds both of expediency and constitutionality; and the House, by a vote of 93 to 54, decided that "it is expedient to establish a National Bank, with Branches in the several States." Of the 54 Nays, about 20 were Federalists. A bill was finally matured at that Session, which passed the Senate 17 to 14—*every Federal Senator voting against it!* It passed the House 120 to 37. President Madison vetoed it, not because he doubted its constitutionality, but because its provisions did not appear to him to be "calculated to answer the purposes of reviving the public credit, of providing a national medium of circulation, and of aiding the Treasury by facilitating the indispensable anticipations of the revenue, and by affording to the public more durable loans."

The bill failed. A new one was introduced by that old Republican, Jas. Barbour, of Va., passed the Senate, and was most ably supported in the House by Mr. Forsyth, (now Secretary of State.) Mr. Lowndes, however, who was in favor of a Bank, but did not think the time propitious, moved to reject the bill, and his motion was agreed to, 74 to 73. On this question, 28 Federal members voted against the bill, and 11 or 12 for it.

At the next session, Mr. Madison recommended to Congress to pass a Bank Charter. His recommendation was contained in the following words:—

"It is essential to every modification of the finances, that the benefits of an uniform National Currency should be restored to the community. The absence of the precious metals will, it is believed, be a temporary evil; but, until they can again be rendered the general medium of exchange, it devolves on the wisdom of Congress to provide a substitute which shall equally engage the confidence and accommodate the wants of the citizens throughout the Union. If the operation of the State Banks cannot produce this result, *the probable operation of* A NATIONAL BANK *will merit consideration.*"

[The striking resemblance of the closing sentence, to Van Buren's recommendation of Poinsett's Army Bill, "cannot be too strongly recommended to" the reader's "consideration." In those honest days, Mr. Madison was well understood as recommending a National Bank; but now, Van Buren, though his language is stronger, did not mean to recommend to Congress to *adopt* Poinsett's scheme. Oh no! he only recommended it to their "consideration."]

In accordance with Mr. Madison's recommendation, backed by a new recommendation from Mr. Dallas, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Calhoun reported the "bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States." This bill was debated at great length, being supported by the leading Republicans, such as Calhoun, Clay, Smith, Forsyth, &c., and was finally passed 80 to 71. 67 Republicans, and 13 Federalists voted for the bill, and about 35 Republicans and as many Federalists voted against it. Among those who voted for it, we find, Messrs. Calhoun, Clark of N. C., Conner, of N. C., Forney of N. C., Forsyth, King, (Wm. R. King if we mistake not,) Lowndes, Lumpkin, Pickens of N. C., Smith, and Yancy of N. C.

Among its opponents were, Culpeper of N. C., Gaston of N. C., Hanson, Pickering, Stanford, Webster, and other well known Federalists.

In the Senate the bill passed, 22 to 12. 17 Republicans and 5 Federalists voted for it, and 5 Republicans and 7 Federalists against it.

So that two-thirds of all the Republicans in Congress assisted to pass the Bank Charter, and two-thirds of the Federalists did their best to defeat it.

Precisely the same state of things can be shown in regard to the Tariff and Internal Improvements. But when you now ask who are the Federalists, you will be told by some Demagogue, that the Federalists are those who think a National Bank, Internal Improvements, and a Tariff, constitutional.

We have condensed the facts above, from a long and very able article in the National Intelligencer, whose accomplished Editors possess more political information, in our opinion, than any other in the U. States, excepting perhaps John Quincy Adams. We have read, with unmingled gratification, their recent luminous articles on National Politics, and only regret, that they do not oftener enlighten the public with such rich repasts from their abundant store.

The Carolinian affects to be greatly shocked because Gen. Harrison, in 1833, said he would be glad to see the Surplus Revenue appropriated to purchasing and sending the negroes out of the country, which was exactly what Jefferson himself had proposed, and what nine out of ten Southern men *at that day* would have agreed to. But he has not a word of reproof for the Federal Tory Brownson, who rejoices that "the Democratic Party puts forth principles which must in the end abolish slavery."

"The reason of this abominably jesuitical affectation of horror in the Editor," (to borrow the Carolinian's own language,) "is that Brownson is a Northern friend of Democracy, and Harrison is a" Whig.

The Carolinian now pretends that it does not approve of Brownson's "ultra-radical doctrines." We wish, the next time he recommends the writings of an author to us to be studied, he would say what part he approves, and what he disapproves, for in the following remarks of the Carolinian of the 29th of February last, there is certainly nothing to show that he disapproved of any portion of Brownson's creed:—

"If the Observer will study Brownson, De Toqueville and Jefferson, instead of *Walker's Dictionary,* on the Democracy which is teaching to the oppressed of all nations their rights, he will find, that to be "no Democrat," is the same thing, as not to love the institutions of his country."

MEANNESS.—Bronk Van Buren, whom the New York papers say is a nephew of Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, has published a letter in the Kinderhook Sentinel, in which he avows that he was the man who made an effigy stuffed in a petticoat, and exhibited it to insult the Whigs of Kinderhook in their celebration of the 4th of July.

The Judges of the Superior Courts have agreed upon the following as their fall Ridings:

FALL TERM, 1840.

1st.	Edenton,	Judge Toomer.
2d.	Newbern,	Dick.
3d.	Raleigh,	Hall.
4th.	Hillsborough,	Nash.
5th.	Wilmington,	Settle.
6th.	Salisbury,	Pearson.
7th.	Mountain,	Bailey.

Signs.—A correspondent of the New York American thus rebukes the ridiculous fastidiousness of the Van Buren men:

"Please allow me to ask the editor of the Evening Post where his scruples of conscience were when the hickory pole was planted in front of Tammany Hall. It is a fact that when that hickory pole was planted, a barrel of beer was emptied into the hole dug for the foot of the pole, and the votaries of Tammany and worshippers of General Jackson drank the bear as it was dipped from the hole."

We might also add, with reference to Pennsylvania, that at the last gubernatorial election hickory poles were reared in different parts of the State, and pendant from some branch or salient point aloft was a monstrous PORTER bottle. The *hickory pole* and *the porter bottle* have had their day.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Question and Answer.—"The Nashville Union" is a newspaper devoted to the federal Executive. Gen. Jackson's last communication to the public was made through its columns. It is his own favorite organ at home.

[*From the Nashville Union of June.*]

"What man of sense, who can read and understand the English language, will now make bold to pretend that a National Bank is constitutional."

[*From Jackson's Message, July* 10, 1832.]

"That a *Bank of the United States,* competent to all the duties which may be required by the government, *might be so organized* as not to infringe on our delegated powers or the respective rights of the States, *I do not entertain a doubt. Had the Executive been called upon* to furnish the project of such an institution, *the duty would have been cheerfully performed.*"

Old Weller and the widow on the Rail Road.—"It was on the rail," said Mr. Weller, with strong emphasis; "I was goin' down to Birmingham by the rail, and I wos locked up in a close carriage with a living widder. Alone we wos, the widder and me wos alone; and I believe it wos only because we wos alone, and there wos no clergyman in the conwayance, that that 'ere widder didn't marry me afore we reached the haf way station. Ven I think how she began a screamin' as we wos agoin' under them tunnels in the dark—how she kept on a faintin' and ketchin' hold o' me—and how I tried to bust open the door as wos tight-lock, and perwented all escape—Ah! it wos a awful thing, most awful!"—*Master Humphrey's Clock, No.* 6.

POSTSCRIPT.

	Morehead.	*Saunders.*	*Dudley.*	*Spaight.*
Buncombe,	855	341 }	1194	533
Henderson,	451	46 }		
Caswell,	270	1137	116	1067
Person,	272	583	230	498
Rockingham,	533	1000	300	846
Hyde,	443	159	450	158
Perquimons,	449	124	479	49
Pasquotank,	666	222	491	259
	3,939	3,612	3,260	3,410

Morehead's Majority in preceding column, 3,758. His majority in the above 8 counties, 327. Total, 4,085. Eleven counties to be heard from, viz. Ashe, Burke, Currituck, Chowan, Gates, Haywood, Macon, Rutherford, Tyrrell, Wilkes, and Yancy, which gave Dudley 5,771, and Spaight 4,146.

Iredell.—Richard H. Parkes, Senate; Joseph P. Caldwell, John A. Young and J. H. McLaughlin, Commons. All Whigs. *No change.* Poll: Senate, Parkes 606, Geo. F. Davidson, Whig, 460.—Commons, Caldwell 1612, Young 1240, McLaughlin 940, Alvin Howard, Whig, 695, Geo. T. Emerson, Whig, 670, Henry Smith, Van, 297. For Sheriff, J. M. Bogle 1124, J. Johnson 818.

Gates.—W. J. Stallings, Van, *No change.*

Chowan.—R. T. Paine, Whig. *No change.*

Buncombe and Henderson.—Patten and Morris, Whigs, Commons. *No change.*

In the Buncombe Senatorial District, Clingman, Whig, has 787 votes in Buncombe and Henderson, Rabun, Van, 308. Haywood and Macon to hear from. Clingman doubtless elected. If so, a Whig gain.

Caswell.—3 Vans elected. *No change.*

Rockingham.—Reid, Senate; Cardwell and Boyd, Commons. All Vans. *No change.*

We regret to hear, that Hon. John D. Toomer has resigned his office as Judge of the Superior Courts, in consequence of ill health.

Beware of Camden Bank Bills, genuine plate, but neither signed nor filled up.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Anson, held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 14th Aug., to respond to the call of the Whigs of Mecklenburg.—

On motion of Wm. Allen, Esq., John Smith was called to the chair, and Maj. Jas. Boggan and Grove W. May appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Col. Thomas Waddill, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the call of our Whig brothers of Mecklenburg, to meet them at a Barbecue, the time and place hereafter to be designated.

Resolved, That Capt. John Broadaway, Wm. Allen, Esq. S. Hasty, Esq. Col. R. Rogers, Thos. Godfrey, J. B. Lewellin, Col. John McCollum, Jas. Gitkins, M. W. Culberthson, Esq. Col. J. White, N. Bivy, Esq. Capt. James White, Simeon Marsh, Obadiah Curlie, Jesse Griffin, Daniel Smith, Esq. Vachael Chaiers, G. W. May, W. F. Burns, Major S. Huntley, Joseph Griffin, James M. Rogers, Stephen Huntley, Osburn Turner, William Brooks, Maj. D. A. Covington, R. J. Raiford, and Z. Raiford, be appointed a Committee to confer, with a similar Committee, from Mecklenburg, to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting, and report proceedings to a meeting on Tuesday in Sept. Court week.

On motion of A. Little, Esq., *Resolved,* That Col. James M. Waddill, Maj. C. Myers, Wm. E. Troy, J. P. Smith, Alex'r B. Smith, Philip G. Smith and E. S. Hubbard, Esqs., be appointed a Committee of Correspondence, to invite such distinguished Whigs as they may think proper.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Tuesday in September Court week.

JOHN SMITH, *Chairman.*

JAMES BOGGAN, } Secretaries.
G. W. MAY, }

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 19.

Brandy, peach,	50	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	8 a 9	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25	Molasses,	33 a 37½
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	9½ a 12
Corn,	50	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75
Flour, new	$4 a $5½	Sack,	$2⅝ a $2½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	9½
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 4½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Lard,	9 a 10	Wool,	15 a 16

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—AUGUST 13.

Turpentine $1 65 a 1 70; Tar 1 20; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 7 00 a 8 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 65, Salt, coarse, 37½ a 45; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS,

From August 6 to August 13.

Brigs Golden Rule from Bermuda, George Washington from New York, Perseverence from ditto; Schrs. Andrew Jackson from Barbadoes, Penobscot from Nantucket, Edward Adams from New Bedford, Repeater from New York, Erie from ditto, Olive from ditto, Henry Camerdon from Philadelphia.

DEPARTURES,

From August 6 to August 13.

Brig Express for Boston; Schrs. Arabella for Porto Rico, Thetis for Nassau, N. P.

A NEW SCHOOL.

ON Monday the 5th of October, the Subscriber will open in this town, a School for Boys, where the various branches of English and Classical Studies will be taught. The charge for Tuition will be $10 25 per term, for all engaged in Classical studies and the higher branches of English, or $41 per annum. For the ordinary branches of English studies the charge will be $8 25 per term, tuition in all cases to be paid in advance, and no student received for less than a term. The year will commence on the 5th of October, and close early in August, with no intervening vacation except an occasional recess of a few days. No deduction will be made for absence unless by special agreement. Having taken a commodious house, the subscriber will accommodate a number of boarders at $140 per annum, including lodging, room, fuel and lights.

SIMEON COLTON.

Fayetteville, August 13, 1840. 11-4w.

SIX YOUNG GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Lodging, Breakfast and Tea, at Mrs. E. A. Ochiltree's, Sand Hills, 2 miles from town.

August 18, 1840. 11-3w

A Negro Woman for sale at Auction.

ON MONDAY, September 7th, will be sold at Public Auction, 1 NEGRO WOMAN, aged 31 years, a good house or field servant. Sale at the Court House at 12, M.

A. KIMBALL, Auct'r.

August 18, 1840. 11-3w

NEGRO BOY for sale.

A NEGRO BOY, 18 or 20 years old, for sale.—Apply at this Office.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 18, 1840. 11-4w

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, a general assortment of PAPER, consisting of Printing Paper, Factory Wrapping Paper, (large size,) Wrapping Paper, (common size,) and Writing Paper, ruled and plain, all of which is offered for sale on very favorable terms.

IN STORE,

A FULL SUPPLY of Porto Rico and St. Croix Loaf and Lump Sugar, Rio and Java Coffee, Porto Rico, New Orleans and Cuba Molasses, Swedes and English Iron, Liverpool and Alum Salt, &c. &c., all of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce.

B. ROSE.

August 16, 1840. 11-3w

STORE at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 24th instant, the Store House on Person Street, now occupied by Messrs. Boon & Breese.—Possession given on the 1st day of September. Terms at sale.

AMOS KIMBALL, Auct'r.

August 16, 1840. 11-1t

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for three Notes of Hand, made payable to Wm. M. Johnson of Moore county. The first one, I believe, is due on the 9th April, 1841, and was drawn for $100, with interest from date, the 9th April, 1839, with a credit of $25 20,—if said Johnson has put the credit on said Note. The other two Notes, one hundred dollars each, are dated 9th April, 1839, one due 9th April, 1842, the other 9th April, 1843, with interest from date. Securities on all three of said Notes, Jeremiah Brewer and George Brewer, and James Caniness witness. As the above Notes were fraudulently obtained, and no value received, I am determined not to pay them to the said Johnson or any other person.

his
BENJAMIN ✕ BREWER.
mark.

Chatham county, July 29, 1840. 11-4w

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

Is now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 24, 1840. 90tf

WM. L. COFER,

Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

April 21, 1840. 91tf

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto.

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

35 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 casks Sicily Madeira WINE,
44 bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL,
4 casks London PORTER, pints & quarts.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 21, 1840. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
400 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL.

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

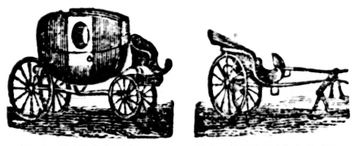
Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,

For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, **4** Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 1, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS, PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

For Sale,

200 BUSHELS CORN,
100 do OATS,
1 chest extra fine Hyson Tea.

JOHN HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

July 15, 1840. 6tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh Soda CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 15, 1840. 2tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure.)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street

November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, *Crockery and Glass Ware,* WINES AND LIQUORS, GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,

With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash,* or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Rio Coffee.

RECEIVED per Henrietta and for sale,
75 bags RIO COFFEE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony.

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
40 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

May 17, 1840. 98tf

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel,*
Courtland street.

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-cowly

DR. G. R. PHELPS'

COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having he above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

Moffat's Vegetable

LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health to the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 91tf

Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, or of Col. S. T. Hawley.

August 1, 1840. 91tf

Coffee and Sugar.

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE, prime,
5 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,

Just received by Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 28, 1840. 8tf

☞ Also, for sale, an elegant SORREL MARE, 4 years old, broke to the Harness. Apply to

C. J. O.

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-ts

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the above Property is postponed till the 10th day of November next.

July 21, 1840.

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S LIFE OF HARRISON;
Sketch of Harrison's Life and Services;
Harrison Melodies;
Harrison Almanac;
Log Cabin Anecdotes;
History of the late War, by Brackenridge;
France, its Court, King, &c. by Gen. Cass;
Domestic Education, by Matthew Carey; &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

FEMALE SCHOOL, FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	"
French Language,	10	"
Drawing and Painting,	10	"
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	"
Music on Guitar,	25	"

May 19, 1840. 98tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY,

In Equity, Spring Term, 1840.

PETITION FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

John Broadaway, William Broadaway, Thomas H. Broadaway, Wiley Parker and Annis his wife, William Beaucom and Rebecca his wife, Richard Lee and Judith his wife,

vs.

Pleasant W. Lee, Eliza Ann Lee, Martha Jane Lee, Hampton L. Lee, Rebecca Emeline Lee, and Laura Elvina Lee, children of Joseph K. Lee and Elizabeth his wife; Annis White, Elizabeth White, William Troy White, Melinda White, Mary White, Martha Jane White, and Calvin White, children of Joel White and Jane his wife; John Jowers and Sarah his wife.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants are non-residents of this State, it is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of September, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

WITNESS, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.

WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonally resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to declare from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and I is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 3tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpid or vitiated and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and malignant tableness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert their unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

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